

1. A method for diagnosing the presence of prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

2. A method of diagnosing metastatic prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) measuring levels of PSG in a sample of cells, tissue, or bodily fluid obtained from the patient; and

(b) comparing the measured levels of PSG with levels of PSG in a sample of cells, tissue, or bodily fluid obtained from a control, wherein an increase in measured PSG levels in the patient versus the PSG levels in the control is associated with a cancer which has metastasized.

3. A method of staging prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) identifying a patient suffering from prostate cancer;

25 (b) measuring levels of PSG in a sample of cells, tissue, or bodily fluid obtained from the patient; and

(c) comparing the measured levels of PSG with levels of PSG in a sample of cells, tissue, or bodily fluid obtained from a control, wherein an increase in the measured levels of

30 PSG versus the levels of PSG in the control is associated with a cancer which is progressing and a decrease in the measured levels of PSG versus the levels of PSG in the control is associated with a cancer which is regressing or in remission.

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4. A method of monitoring prostate cancer in a patient for the onset of metastasis comprising:

(a) identifying a patient having prostate cancer that is not known to have metastasized;

5 (b) periodically measuring PSG levels in samples of
cells, tissue, or bodily fluid obtained from the patient; and

(c) comparing the periodically measured levels of PSG with levels of PSG in cells, tissue, or bodily fluid obtained from a control, wherein an increase in any one of the periodically measured levels of PSG in the patient versus the levels of PSG in the control is associated with a cancer which has metastasized.

5. A method of monitoring changes in a stage of prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

15 (a) identifying a patient having prostate cancer;
 (b) periodically measuring levels of PSG in samples
of cells, tissue, or bodily fluid obtained from the patient;
and

(c) comparing the measured levels of PSG with levels of PSG in a sample of the same cells, tissue, or bodily fluid of a control, wherein an increase in any one of the periodically measured levels of PSG versus levels of PSG in the control is associated with a cancer which is progressing in stage and a decrease in any one of the periodically measured levels of PSG versus the levels of PSG in the control is associated with a cancer which is regressing in stage or in remission.

6. The method of claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 wherein the PSG comprises SEQ ID NO:1.